

S.S.S. PURELY VEGETABLE

The absolute vegetable purity of S.S.S. has always been one of the strongest points in its favor, and is one of the principal reasons why it is the most widely known and universally used of all blood purifiers. A great many of the so-called blood purifiers are really nothing more than strong mineral mixtures which act so unpleasantly and disastrously on the delicate membranes and tissues of the stomach and bowels, that even if such treatment purified the blood, the condition in which the digestive system is left would often be more damaging to the health than the original trouble. Not so with S.S.S.—it is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and at the same time is an absolutely safe and harmless remedy. It is made entirely of the healing and cleansing extracts and juices of roots, herbs and barks, each of which is in daily use in some form by physicians in their practice. Years of work and research have proven S.S.S. to contain everything necessary to purify the blood and at the same time supply the system with the purest and best tonic effects. S.S.S. cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison and all other blood troubles, and it leaves the system in perfect condition when it has purified the blood. Book containing much valuable information on the blood and any medical advice desired sent free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.



FIRST water diamonds are those which are very transparent—they are the highest prized diamonds in the world.

We exhibit first water diamonds in necklaces, rings, bracelets—all superbly set in exquisite mountings of superfine gold.

Naturally you associate diamonds of this class with a high-class store—OUR store.

J. S. LEWIS & CO.
Jewelers and Opticians.

Read this and be wise, and if your thoughts will mingle with this jingle; I surmise it pays to advertise

Don't spend time looking.
Our stoves will do the cooking.
With gas that will surpass any fuel known.
With home-made bread and mutton roast.
You can loudly boast.
The cooking is all your own.
Don't try to get wealth by stinting and stealth.
Give your wife more comfort while here.
As there will be no cooking with gas over there.
Keep the kitchen nice and cool.
With the children at school.
And you'll have nothing in the future to fear.

UTAH LIGHT & RY. CO.
D. Decker



TAILOR MADE GOWNS

that bear the marks of wear can easily be renovated if brought to us. After a gown leaves our establishment it will look as good as new. We clean ladies' garments of every description and guarantee the work to be done on time. Give us a trial.

OGDEN STEAM LAUNDRY CO.
Laundries and French Dry Cleaners
Phones 174, 437 25th St.

ELECTRIC IRONS

DO YOU KNOW

The Superior Electric Flatiron, Best in Earth, is sold by Snively & Hendry. We also carry an up-to-date line of fans. Call and see us.

Snively & Hendry
ELECTRIC SUPPLIES
Bell Phone 731, 2450 Wash. Ave.

CLOUDBURST CAUSES DAMAGE.

Helena, Mont., June 29.—A cloudburst in the mountains south of Helena this afternoon wrought much damage in the city and adjacent country. Small streams and dry gulches in the vicinity became raging torrents. Main street carried a foot of water and the cellars of houses were flooded. The damage to the city was feared to be great in the vicinity of the city. The Missouri river bottoms.

REPORTS OF THE DEPUTY GAME AND FISH WARDENS

A. M. Van der Vlies, who is deputy state game and fish warden at West Ogden, reports so far during the season (thirteen cases of boys fishing without a license, five cases of fishing and shooting without a license, one case of resisting an officer, as well as eight cases of sealing without a license).

He wishes to call attention to the change in the law which requires boys of twelve years of age and over to have licenses in their possession, instead of fourteen years, as was the rule under the old law.

A specific for pain—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, strongest, cheapest, most efficient ever devised. A household remedy in America for 25 years.

SELLS-FLOTO SHOWS.

There's a circus coming to town in a few days—a good one, too, according to accounts. It will have tigers and lions and camels and elephants—bless the elephants!—and donkeys and horses and animals from all portions of the big round world. There will be clowns and riders, the Armour Prize Horses, and humped performers who tumble and swing in the air and perform all sorts of feats that thrill and quicken the blood and make the eyes—especially the eyes of youth, to gleam and glow.

Ah, that's it—the eyes of youth! Do you know, Mr. Parent, that it is your duty to take "the kids" to see that circus? Yes it is. You cannot afford to deprive your little boy or girl of that pleasure.

Don't you remember the days when you used to stand, wonder-eyed, before the flaming posters that pictured the "mammoth, monumental aggregation of ferocious beasts of prey?" Don't you remember when you were a youngster how you used to count the days that had to be endured before the "show" came? Don't you remember you used to envy the boy that got to carry water for the elephant?

Think back to those days and then see if your heart has hardened to such an extent that you can deprive your boy or the pleasure of going to the circus on July 6th.

But aside from the sentiment of the thing the boy ought to see the circus. So ought the girl. So ought the grown-up. To the boy and the girl a good circus is an education and inspiration. It furnishes knowledge that no books can give, and it creates a topic of conversation among the little fellows for days and days to come. To the grown-up it furnishes relaxation that cannot but do good. A circus is always interesting—always instructive.

Go to the circus. Go see what Sells-Flo to have got. Go see the Armour Prize Horses.

But don't be selfish enough to go by yourself.

Take the "kids." Take as many of them as you can, your own and the poor neighbors' as well, and you will be able to lie down to pleasant dreams in the consciousness that you have performed that greatest of philanthropic works—the creation of sunshine in little hearts.

NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 10th, 1909.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the State of Utah has filed in this office lists of lands, selected by the said State, under section 6 of the Act of Congress, approved July 16, 1894, as amended, School lands, viz:

NE 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 NE 1/4, Sec. 24, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 and NE 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 26, T. 7 N., R. 2 E., Serial 09625.

Copies of said lists, so far as they relate to said tracts by descriptive subdivisions, have been conspicuously posted in this office for inspection by any person interested and by the public generally.

During the period of publication of this notice, or any time thereafter, and before final approval and certification, under departmental regulations of April 25, 1907, protests or contests against the claim held by the State of the tracts or subdivisions hereinbefore described, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C. Failure to so protest or contest, within the time specified, will be considered sufficient evidence of the non-mineral character of the tracts and the selections thereof, being otherwise free from objection, will be approved to the State.

E. D. R. THOMPSON, Register.

RETAIL MERCHANTS' ANNUAL OUTING IS HELD AT LAGOON

The retail merchants of Ogden spent yesterday at Lagoon, where their annual outing was held. Special trains were run on the Bamberger road to accommodate the merchants and their families and employees who journeyed to "the prettiest spot in Utah," where they enjoyed themselves to the utter exclusion of all else.

An excellent program of sports and entertainments was carried out without a hitch. They returned home late last night, tired, but happy, and voted the outing as one of the most successful in the history of the organization.

WANTED.

"Bids for furnishing 750,000 lbs. Oats, 800 tons First Quality Timothy Hay, delivery to be made at regular intervals during period of one year from date. In submitting bids, please state material state prices for Oats at Salt Lake, giving full particulars regarding quality of material. Mail bids to P. J. Moran, Box 783, Salt Lake City."

TESTIMONY AT SCHOOL ALL IN

ATTORNEYS MAKE THEIR CLOSING ARGUMENTS.

Evidence Taken During State Industrial School Investigation is in Hands of Committee.

The investigation into the alleged mismanagement of the State Industrial School by Superintendent H. H. Johnson and A. W. Agee, closed yesterday afternoon, after about three hours had been occupied by the attorneys for Mr. Thomas and for the citizens' committee in summing up the evidence which had been submitted.

Attorneys Valentine Gideon, T. E. Johnson and A. W. Agee spoke during the afternoon, the first to take the floor being Mr. Gideon, who went through a short summary of the evidence submitted. He said that he was glad to note so much interest had been taken in the management of the school by the people of the state. In a general way, he said, the testimony that Thomas was incompetent to manage such an institution as the Industrial school, that he had no experience, no policy and no outline of study; that he thought the superintendent of an industrial school should be more competent than Mr. Thomas had been shown to be, from evidence introduced during the investigation. He said that the board of trustees had early recognized Thomas' incompetency, "as much as they had taken the authority to punish inmates of the school out of his hands and required him to submit the case to them and receive instructions from that body as to what punishment to inflict; said that Thomas had insured this authority in the punishment of boys by whipping and confinement in cells for the use of tobacco, when employees and guards at the school were habitual users of tobacco themselves. In regard to the questions alleged to have been asked girl inmates of the school by Thomas, Gideon said the evidence showed plainly that such questions had been asked, because while several witnesses corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Halsted, no one except Thomas himself had denied that they had been asked. Attorney Gideon described the whipping of the seven boys in the classroom as an "orgy," and characterized it as a "cowardly crime on the part of Thomas."

Attorney T. E. Johnson, who has represented Thomas during the investigation, then took the floor and summed up the evidence in behalf of his client. He said that a great deal depends upon the teachers and employees of an industrial school, because the superintendent of such an institution has other duties to perform of a more general nature, such as looking after improvements, buildings, etc., and that matrons, cooks, teachers and other employees should have the direct supervision of the inmates.

He said that Superintendent Thomas admitted the hearty support of all citizens of the state for the work he had done at the institution. Regarding the food served at the school, Johnson said that evidence proved the inmates were given the same as was served on the superintendent's table.

Continuing, he said that none of the charges brought against Thomas were worthy of consideration; that they were brought by incompetent persons who were too willing to condemn but had no remedy to offer. He said that Thomas' reputation, the reputation of his wife and the state of Utah depended upon the result of the investigation. The investigation, he said, was begun primarily through a woman hailing from Salt Lake, who whispered to a woman in Ogden that if the seven girls were kept in the school, the woman would get a big crowd together and would come up and tell what she knew about the reform school. The meeting was called, and discharged employees of the school were given an opportunity to "vent their spleen." He ridiculed the charges of such persons as the foundation for such charges was the fact that Thomas, acting on authority from the board of trustees, had allowed three men and a few boys to work on his residence, for which he paid them out of his own pocket. He said the citizens' committee should have gone to the board of trustees and found out about the matter before bringing such charges against the superintendent. He deplored what he called "petty complaints" against the management, and cited the instance of Mrs. D. T. Tracy's evidence concerning vermin in the beds in the girls' cottages at the school, saying that Mrs. Tracy had been at the school three years and a half and yet had not until she was deposed before mentioning the fact.

He also deplored the mention made by Attorney Gideon of the punishment of the seven boys. These boys, he said, were "burly brutes who had outraged smaller boys while on a camping trip," that they were men in everything but years, and that whipping was too small a punishment for them. He said that before punishment was inflicted on them the board of trustees had been consulted by Thomas and that the board in turn had consulted

with the governor of the state, who, on being informed of the facts in the case, said that "whipping is much too good for them."

Attorney Johnson closed by saying that the worst boys and the worst girls of the state were brought to the institution for correction; that while it was easy to find fault it was not so easy to suggest a remedy, and that counsel for the citizens' committee should abandon every reference to questions alleged to have been asked girls of the school by Superintendent Thomas.

Attorney A. W. Agee, for the citizens, made the closing address of the day, during which he quite generally summed up the evidence which has been taken during the committee's sittings. He said that it had been plainly shown that there was graft at the school, both by Thomas and by T. B. Johnson, the latter furnishing goods to the school while acting as trustee, which, he said, was in direct contradiction to the ruling by Attorney General Breiden, who interpreted the law as forbidding any officer of the school from selling goods for use at the institution or from receiving any commissions in any form whatsoever from the school. Attorney Agee said that the whipping of the seven boys was deplorable and unnecessary, because if there had been proper supervision and management of the boys while on their camping trip the offense would have never taken place and the whippings would have been unnecessary.

Judge J. W. Agee gave a summing up of the case on behalf of the citizens' committee that preferred the charges at the beginning, substantially as follows:

That the boy King, after being confined in a cell till he became sick and had to be sent to the hospital, was brought out and by order of Superintendent Thomas was flogged before going into the hospital.

Seven boys were confined for two or three days in two cells, each cell being about 4x12 feet, and containing only one cot, sufficient only for the accommodation of one person, and were fed on bread and water only. The odor of the cells was very offensive. Boys were given from fifty to seventy-five blows with a heavy leather strap, with nothing on but their shirts.

The Mallin girl was for several days confined in a cell, the floor of which was covered with straw, so that a plank had to be laid from the door to the cot on which she slept, and was fed on bread and water only. At a period when she was in ill health, until Mrs. Tracy, the matron, appealed to Dr. Conroy, who ordered her removed to the cell.

Contrary to the regulations or orders of the board of trustees, the "Oregon boot" was used on different boys.

One girl was asked by Superintendent Thomas to go through with an experiment before the superintendent, the matron, and when she refused to do so was confined in an unsanitary cell for a week and fed on bread and water.

Scott, the instructor in carpentry, was sent with one boy to do work on the private property of Superintendent Thomas, and was paid for his work at the rate of about \$2 per day, while at the same time his services were needed at the school in the construction of dormitories, and an outside carpenter was employed to do the work that should have been done in the school by Scott, and was paid \$4 a day for his work. While Scott was working for the superintendent the state furnished him board and lodging. Neither the state nor the boy received any pay for the work done by the latter.

A detail of two boys was sent with Griffin, one of the employees, to do work on the private property of Superintendent Thomas when their services were badly needed in preparing for the new water system. A detail of from one to five boys and a team belonging to the state were sent with Myers, an employee of the school, to work upon the private property of the superintendent, when there was work to be done on the water system. According to the undisputed testimony of every one of the boys and the team worked four or five days on the private property of Mr. Thomas.

According to the testimony of Miss Mitchell, a witness for Mr. Thomas, Miss Conroy was employed as a teacher of music, but from Christmas, 1908, until April or May of this year, and we believe until the term of office of her brother, Dr. Conroy, as trustee, expired, she was at the school only two or three times; yet she was carried on the payroll and her salary paid by the state.

For some time after Mr. Thomas became superintendent, the statutes of this state (section 2067) requiring contracts to be made for supplies upon competitive bids, and after advertisement for bids were entirely ignored, later contracts were let for certain articles, but a large portion of the supplies—practically all not thus contracted for—were bought of T. B. Evans & Co., a corporation in which T. B. Evans, one of the trustees, was a stockholder and officer, and although purchased in large quantities, the highest retail prices were paid. Prior to letting the contract for flour to Bros. T. B. Evans & Co., also furnished goods to the school. These dealings with this company were carried on by Mr. Thomas and were permitted by the board of trustees as then constituted, in open violation of section 2066 of the statutes of this state, and in defiance of an opinion of the attorney general of the state given to Harry S. Joseph, then a member and now chairman of the board of trustees, March 22, 1906, more than three years ago.

During the entire incumbency of Mr. Thomas, the superintendent, not one meeting of the superintendent, superintendent and teachers was held to discuss methods and devise plans for the government, education, instruction and reformation of the boys and girls committed to their care and control.

Although there was employed in the school a plasterer and there were boys in the school who were good plasterers, the girls' cottages were allowed to go on for years, and plastering was off in many places, so that it was impossible to keep out vermin.

The superintendent's table was supplied with the best food market would afford, while the inmates, quality of food served at inmates, and the inmates got but only two meals each week and have only separated milk in any considerable quantity.

Employees were retained, too, who used tobacco at the school in violation of the regulations.

Boys and girls were confined for many days in unsanitary cells on bread and water, except that the human feces of employees would prompt them to give the beggar boy

or girl a morsel now and then without the knowledge of the superintendent.

A clear preponderance of the evidence shows that indecent questions were put to girls and which they were required to answer under penalty of being confined to a cell.

That the punishments inflicted were often cruel and sometimes even inhuman.

That the food furnished the inmates was often unwholesome and insufficient, while the table of the superintendent was supplied with the best the market afforded.

That the superintendent reprimanded his assistant, Captain Kneass, and Mr. Scott, and attempted to have the former discharged because they declined to call boys of the school late at night to take care of a horse which his son had been driving for his own pleasure and not on any business connected with the school.

That the cells in which the inmates were confined were unsanitary, not alone from being in the basement, but because they were allowed to become unclean and filled with foul odors.

That an examination of the bills allowed and paid to T. B. Evans & Co. while Mr. Evans was a member of the board, will show that the highest retail prices were paid for supplies even when bought in large quantities, and that a very large quantity of luxuries were furnished, although it is claimed, that there was a shortage of funds for the conduct of the school.

While Mr. Thomas testifies that Scott worked only nine days for him, both Scott and Captain Kneass say that Scott worked three weeks on the house of Mr. Thomas.

He returned to the food served at the school, and during this discussion said that strawberries had been furnished to the school by T. B. Evans at \$2.25 a case during June, 1907, and many other delicacies which never reached the inmates' tables, and that he was of the opinion Superintendent Thomas lived better and had a better board than did David Eccles.

At the conclusion of Attorney Agee's speech the matter was given over to the committee, who, after going over the evidence, submitted their report to Governor Spry. Just when this will be done was not given out.

S. W. Badcon Sells Money Back Catarrh Cure

Costs Nothing to Try.

Do you know what Hyomei is? Let us tell you: It is the concentrated extract taken from the pine and eucalyptus trees of inland Australia where, under the most favorable conditions, the pine and eucalyptus trees grow to maturity. Hyomei is so pleasant to use, you'll like to use it; when you breathe it in it has such a soothing, healing effect on the inflamed and germ ridden membrane. In five minutes you get wonderful relief that you know that is not a placebo.

A Hyomei outfit which consists of one bottle of Hyomei, a hard rubber pocket inhaler and medicine dropper and simple instructions for use costs only \$1.00, and extra bottles of Hyomei at 50 cents.

It afterward needed cost 50 cents. And besides, it is guaranteed by S. W. Badcon to cure asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, sore throat and hay fever, or money back.

BATTELL'S OPEN LETTER TO THE CITIZENS OF UTAH

To the People of Utah:

If private holders of productive property were "up against it," as the state has been in the Thomas case, it is safe to say that the holders would be no less anxious to get rid of the property than the state is to get rid of it. The employee has to make good, or, failing to do so, his pay is stopped and he is forced to move on—he is a commodity on the labor market. The employee except perhaps an intemperate person, who employs whose appearance on the open market is more than likely to result in a more promising subject of exploitation.

The state entertains doubts of Employee Thomas' fitness to occupy the position he holds. A commission of seven, served by a reporter at the rate of 12 1/2 cents per hundred words, is appointed. The expectation was that a committee of citizens would show cause why Mr. Thomas should be removed. Note the difference. Mr. Thomas was not called upon to show why he should stay in the job. All that was required of him was to answer the citizens' charges.

To the best of our knowledge, Mr. Thomas' defense, by counsel and otherwise, consists in a point blank denial of the charges, and three witnesses touching on his merits as a Christian gentleman who did the very best he could. At best these are indefinite and misleading qualifications; there are many brands of Christianity, so called, and various measures of ability. The fact that counsel for the defense found time to criticize the citizens' committee and its methods, while leaving the evidence to take care of itself, is more convincing than oratory. Suppose a woman did remain silent in regard to the acts of a superior (officially)—have not events proven that it would have been a case of folly gone mad to attempt a correction single handed? What use to appeal to a board of trustees which allowed one of its members (T. B. Evans) to furnish supplies to the institution in direct violation of the state law, and that, too, after its indictment by the attorney general at the instance of H. Joseph, a board member?

The point was well taken by counsel for the prosecution that the defense had counted on sheltering itself behind the crime committed in the canyon, and the prosecution then very properly refused to countenance them in this by dwelling on the matter.

With the exceptions noted, the citizens' charges against Mr. Thomas are not denied. It would seem that after so much expense of time and money something more definite should have been arrived at. The "reform school boy," feeling the lashes already bestowed and fearing those to come, knew enough to cry quits at any terms. The investigation has started with a single man with the ostensible prompt the "investigation" is car-

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of July

Specials

of some 300

—MO—

We have left about 100 wash suits—head and neck—above the kind "mother used to make" because the tear of the tub have been studied by the makers and points made the strong points.

This week these suits are selling for one half the regular price

KUHN'S Modern Clothes SHOP
WASH. AT 2365

Sam Onello The Low Priced Fruit Deal is now handling **SPRING CHICKENS**
A large supply on hand; also a large stock of lemons, call before they are gone, or phone your order and it will promptly filled. Ind. 3791 D.

ried to its logical conclusion: one set of rascals will be turned out and the new set will be harder to catch. You have not touched the cause of adult delinquency.

Delinquency is the fruit of an industrial system which shuts most of us from "properly directed activity"—"For Satan still finds mischief for idle hands to do." The keynote to the whole situation is that labor has no more title to what it produces than the boys who worked on the Thomas house—just enough to support a squalid partnership between soul and body. (Signed.)

EUGENE A. BATTELL.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Will be received by the Board of Trustees of the State Industrial School for plastering, inclusive of all material, etc., the Girls' New Cottage. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Smith & Hodgson, architects, 312 Eccles Building, Ogden.

Bids must be sealed and marked "Bids for plastering," and addressed to the State Industrial School. They must be received on or before Wednesday, June 30th, as they will be opened at 2 o'clock on that date.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids not advantageous to the State.

By H. H. THOMAS, Superintendent, Ogden, Utah, June 17th, 1909.

MAN BURNED IN FIRE STARTED BY STRIKERS.

Kiel, June 29.—The striking street cleaners of Kiel last night poured petroleum over a quantity of street cleaning property stored in a warehouse and set the mass on fire. The flames burst out so suddenly that the watchman within the building could not escape and was burned to death. Euphorio, William observed the fire from on board the yacht Hohenzollern.

A Few R